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1. ENTROPY

1.1 The Lagrangian problem for this optimization problem is

$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{p}, \lambda) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus, } \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial p_i} &= -(\log p_i + p_i \cdot \frac{1}{p_i}) + \lambda \\ &= -\log p_i - 1 + \lambda, \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i - 1$$

Setting $\nabla \mathcal{L}(\vec{p}, \lambda) = \vec{0}$ yields

$$-\log p_i - 1 + \lambda = 0, \quad \forall i \quad - (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1 \quad - (2)$$

From (1) we know that

$$p_i = e^{\lambda-1}, \quad \forall i$$

and substitute into (2)

$$n p_i = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow p_i = \frac{1}{n}, \quad \forall n$$

The Hessian matrix of $\text{Ent}(\vec{p}) = -\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot \log p_i$ at $(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n})$ is

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{p_1} & & & \\ & -\frac{1}{p_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & -\frac{1}{p_n} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ which is a diagonal matrix and}$$

with eigenvalue sitting on diagonal. Since the eigenvalue for the Hessian is all negative, the Hessian at $(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n})$ is negative definite and hence $\text{ent}(\vec{p})$ attains a local maximum here.

The uniform distribution maximize entropy function

1.2

We know that the lower bound for $\text{ent}(\vec{p})$ is 0, we only need to show the lower bound is attainable. Let exactly one of p_i be 1 and the rest of p_j be 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ent}(\vec{p}) &= -\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot \log(p_i) \\ &= -(1) \cdot \log(1) + (n-1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \log x \\ &= 0 + (n-1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log x}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= (n-1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The constant random variable with degenerate distribution minimizes entropy.

2. SCHUR Complement

Consider

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

Then

$$Ax + By = u \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$Cx + Dy = v \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Assume D is invertible, from (2) we have

$$Dy = v - Cx$$

$$y = D^{-1}(v - Cx)$$

Substitute into (1) we have

$$Ax + BD^{-1}(v - Cx) = u$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax + BD^{-1}v - BD^{-1}Cx = u$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - BD^{-1}C)x = u - BD^{-1}v$$

Assume $A - BD^{-1}C$ is invertible,

$$x = (A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}(u - BD^{-1}v)$$

Hence

$$x = (A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}(u - BD^{-1}v)$$

$$y = D^{-1}(v - C(A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}(u - BD^{-1}v))$$

By expansion,

$$x = (A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}u - \underbrace{(A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}BD^{-1}}_M v$$

$$y = -D^{-1}C \underbrace{(A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}}_M u + (D^{-1} + D^{-1}C \underbrace{(A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}BD^{-1}}_M) v$$

Let $M = (A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}$, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M & -MBD^{-1} \\ -D^{-1}CM & D^{-1} + D^{-1}CMBD^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} M & -M \\ -D^{-1}CM & D^{-1} + D^{-1}CMBD^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$M = (A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}$$

Question3 Convolution Network

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"C:\Users\JI YIHONG\Anaconda3\envs\6.86x\python.exe" "C:/Users/JI  
YIHONG/PycharmProjects/SML/main.py"
```

Test set accuracy: 12.48 %

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 2.3005735874176025

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 2.233872890472412

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 1.7953153848648071

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 1.2076956033706665

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 1.0014328956604004

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 0.9629236459732056

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 0.8627889752388

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 0.8257870674133301

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 0.7543894648551941

Epoch: 1 ,loss: 0.8580511212348938

Test set accuracy: 70.57 %

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.7097643613815308

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.768993079662323

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.530007004737854

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.7778584361076355

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.6932150721549988

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.7482984662055969

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.6694900393486023

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.6300978064537048

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.6084534525871277

Epoch: 2 ,loss: 0.6961829662322998

Test set accuracy: 75.87 %

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.5677799582481384

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.625316858291626

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.42085927724838257

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.6807870268821716

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.5829302072525024

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.6529091596603394

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.576701283454895

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.545748770236969

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.5735911726951599

Epoch: 3 ,loss: 0.5683251023292542

Test set accuracy: 79.1 %

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.5002447366714478

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.5686485171318054

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.3665580153465271

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.6052994728088379

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.5413296818733215

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.5810123682022095

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.508638858795166

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.5155031085014343

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.5595162510871887

Epoch: 4 ,loss: 0.4903385043144226

Test set accuracy: 80.73 %

Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.461159348487854

Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.5271494388580322

Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.3390577733516693

Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.5505642890930176

Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.5128136873245239

Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.5266345143318176

Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.46538498997688293

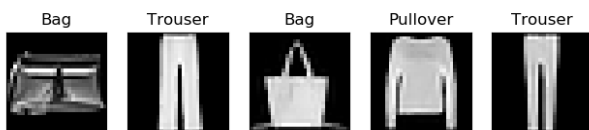
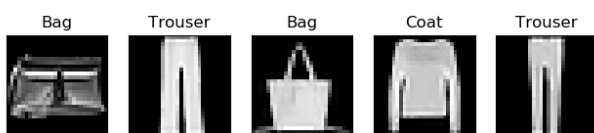
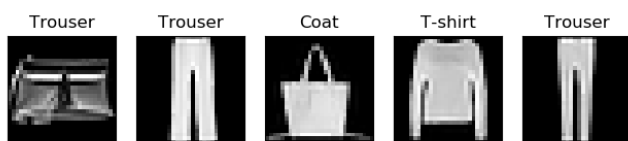
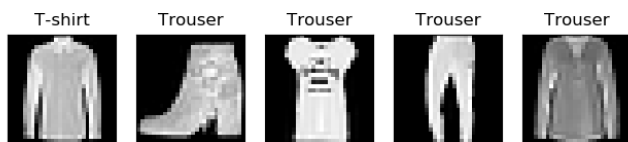
Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.5168305039405823

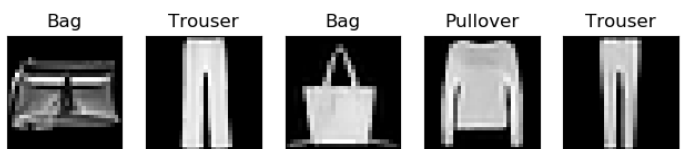
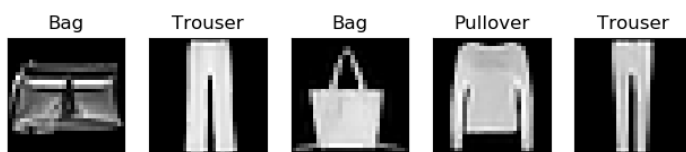
Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.5486657023429871

Epoch: 5 ,loss: 0.43864670395851135

Test set accuracy: 82.05 %

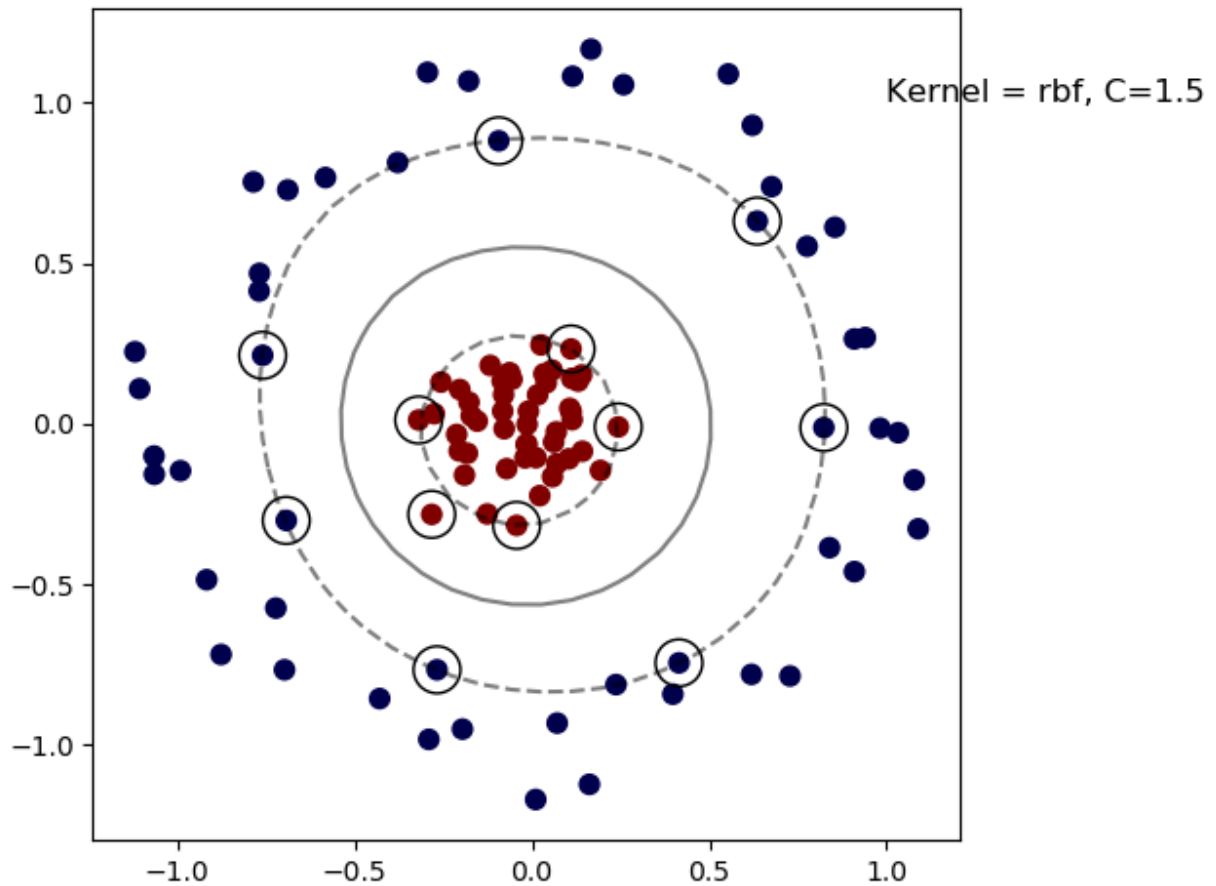
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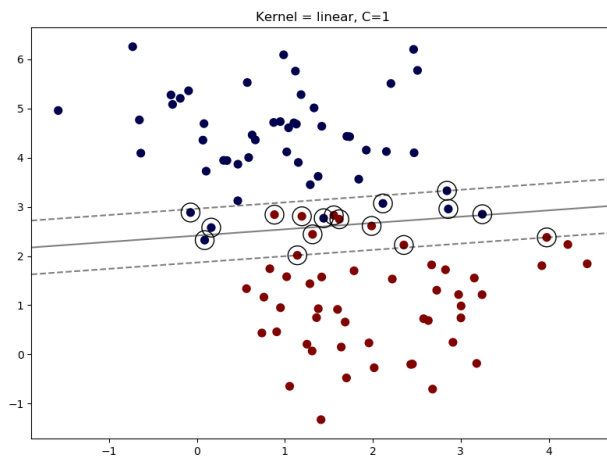


Question 4 Support Vector Machines

4.1 Kernel = rbf, C=1.5



4.2 kernel = linear, C=1 for left plot



kernel=linear C=0.3 for right plot

